

Currency Futures



Currency Future



A currency future is a future contract between two parties to exchange one currency for another at a fixed exchange rate on a fixed future date. Currency futures are one of the main methods used to hedge against exchange rate volatility, as they avoid the impact of currency fluctuation over the period covered by the contract.

The Investors use futures contracts to hedge against foreign exchange risk. If an investor will receive a cashflow denominated in a foreign currency on some future date, that investor can lock in the current exchange rate by entering into an offsetting currency futures position that expires on the date of the cashflow. Currency futures can also be used to speculate and, by incurring a risk, attempt to profit from rising or falling exchange rates.



Currency Future Introduction

- A currency future is a future contract between two parties to exchange one currency for another at a fixed exchange rate on a fixed future date.
- Currency futures are traded via exchanges.
- They are based upon the exchange rate of a currency pair, and are settled in cash in the underlying currency.
- FX futures are one of the main methods used to hedge against exchange rate volatility, as they avoid the impact of currency fluctuation over the period covered by the contract.



Currency Future Introduction (Cont.)

- Because currency futures contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can exit their obligation to buy or sell the currency prior to the contract's delivery date.
- Future market participants and speculators usually close out their positions before the date of settlement, so most contracts do not tend to last until the date of delivery.
- Currency futures contracts are legally binding and counterparties that are still holding the contracts on the expiration date must trade the currency pair at a specified price on the specified delivery date.



Currency Future Introduction (Cont.)

- Investors use futures contracts to hedge against foreign exchange risk.
- If an investor will receive a cashflow denominated in a foreign currency on some future date, that investor can lock in the current exchange rate by entering into an offsetting currency futures position that expires on the date of the cashflow.
- Currency futures can also be used to speculate and, by incurring a risk, attempt to profit from rising or falling exchange rates.
- Currency future contracts are usually used by exporters and importers to hedge their foreign currency payments from exchange rate fluctuations.



Currency Future Introduction (Cont.)

- By using FX future contracts, investors can protect costs on products and services purchased abroad or protect profit margins on products and services sold abroad lock-in exchange rates as much as a year in advance.
- Future contracts are traded in an exchange and thus have no credit risk.
- By locking-in the exchange rates at which the currency will be bought, the party forfeits the opportunity of profiting from a favorable exchange rate movement. Additionally, unfavorable exchange rate movements may take away further opportunity of the party for profit



Forex Market Convention

- One of the biggest sources of confusion for those new to the FX market is the market convention. We need to make clear the meaning of the following terms in the forex market first.
- **FX quotation:** the quotation EUR/USD 1.25 means that one Euro is exchanged for 1.25 USD. Here EUR (nominator) is the base or primary currency and USD (denominator) is the quote currency. One can convert any amount of base currency to quote currency by

$$\text{QuoteCurrencyAmount} = \text{FxRate} * \text{BaseCurrencyAmount}$$



Forex Market Convention (Cont.)

- **Spot Days:** The spot date or value date is the day the two parties actually exchange the two currencies. In other words, a currency pair requires a specification of the number of days between the quotation date (trade date) and the Spot Date on which the exchange is to take place at that quote. Spot days can be different for each currency pair, although typically it is two business days.
- **Holidays:** Each currency pair has a set of holidays associated with it. The holidays of a currency pair is the union of the holidays of the two currencies.



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Currency Forward Rate

- Given spot rate X_s , spot date T_s and forward date T , the FX forward rate can be represented as

$$\begin{cases} X_f = X_s \frac{D_b(T_s, T)}{D_q(T_s, T)} & \text{if } T \geq T_s \\ X_f = X_s \frac{D_q(T, T_s)}{D_b(T, T_s)} & \text{if } T < T_s \end{cases}$$

where

X_s	the spot FX rate quoted as base/quote
t	the valuation date
T_s	the spot date (several days after the valuation date)
T	the forward date
$D_b(T_s, T)$	the discount factor of base currency
$D_q(T_s, T)$	the discount factor of quote currency

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Valuation

- Currency futures prices are usually quoted by exchanges.
- A pricing model is mainly used to calculate risk for a future contract, although it may produce both price and risk.
- The present value of an FX forward contract is given by

$$PV(t) = N_b D_b(t, T) X_0 - N_q D_q(t, T) + C$$

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Valuation (Cont)

where

t the valuation date

T the payment date

X_s the spot FX rate quoted as base/quote

$D_b(t, T)$ the discount factor of base currency

$D_q(t, T)$ the discount factor of quote currency

N_b the notional principal amount for base currency

N_q the notional principal amount for quote currency

C a constant used to match the market price.



Currency Future

Example

Buy Sell	Buy
Base Currency	USD
Base Notional	2212500
Underlying Currency	JPY
Underlying Notional	12500000
Instrument	CME JPYUSD
Future Maturity Label	MAR 17
Number of Contracts	20
Spot Quotation Denominator	JPY
Spot Quotation Numerator	USD
Price	0.885
Trade Date	2/17/2017
Maturity Date	3/13/2017
Last Cash Flow Date	3/14/2017
Settlement Date	3/15/2017



Reference:

<https://finpricing.com/lib/EqWarrant.html>